





# BAYARD LIKES THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

Guest of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

## POSITION OF THE POPULISTS.

Brutality Toward Cuban Prisoners—Tesla's Latest Invention—Watson Gives Warning. Wants Sewell to Withdraw—Big Land Suit in Samoa—Will Antagonize Dubois.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Unique and picturesque have been scores of notable political contests in this city, none approached that which last night and today wrought up the entire community to its wildest pitch of excitement, and never has there been such an anomalous result as was shown at the close of the day, when three conventions, held in different sections of the city, named the same man for the head of the ticket, and that man George Frederick Williams for Governor. The factional fight in the ranks of the hitherto united Massachusetts Democracy can be traced back to the Chicago convention of last July, when in the struggle between gold and silver George Fred Williams and a few others boldly left the majority of the Massachusetts delegation and voted for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Since that time the "rift in the lute" has gradually become wider, and charges of "traitors" and "would-be dictators" have been used freely.

The climax came last evening when, in the big Bryan rally at Music Hall, Mr. Williams accused the leaders of wanting to control the State convention, and requested all those who were in favor of his nomination to stay all night in their seats so that no move might be made which would deprive them of fulfilling the program which had been marked out by the silver leaders. To this request 600 of his followers obeyed to the letter, and all night the vigil was kept. Every kind of ingenuity was tried to make the men vacate the hall. The police were called upon to clear the hall, but the young lawyers in the silver movement were successful, and as a result the doors were kept locked until 3:40 this afternoon.

Bright and early today thousands of men, scores of whom were delegates from out of town, assembled around Music Hall, expecting the doors to be opened at any moment that a compromise might ensue. Overtures were made by members of the State Central Committee and they were rejected by the men in possession of the hall, who were fearful of treachery. The men on the outside then organized in Hamilton place, in response to the suggestion of Timothy W. Coakly, the locked-in leader of the silver men, and whatever business was transacted in the hall was endorsed by the outside meeting.

The State Committee then went to Faneuil Hall, where a convention was held and the National candidate and the Chicago platform were discussed, and George Fred Williams was nominated for gubernatorial honors. This action was protested against by a number of gold standard Democrats, who withdrew in a body and placed a ticket favorable to Palmer and Buckner in the field.

In Wesleyan Hall the State Convention of the Populist party was held, and immediately they heard that Williams had been nominated as the free-silver candidate for Governor they followed suit and placed him at the head of their ticket.

## PRISONERS SHOT DOWN.

Horrible Tales of Slaughter Come From Cuban War Fields.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A Tampa (Fla.) special says: Ninety-three political prisoners were recently ordered deported from Havana to the Isle of Pines. They were sent in chains, afoot, overland to Batomo, where they were taken by steamer to their destination.

The prisoners were guarded by 200 guardia civiles, who shot them all down in a lonely palm grove on the roadside near Bejucal. The bodies afterward were horribly mutilated with machetes. The guards reported that the prisoners tried to escape. Letters from Havana continue to tell stories of shocking atrocities committed by the Spanish troops, and in many cases these stories come from the Spanish themselves. In one case where it was officially reported that nineteen insurgents had been killed in battle it is asserted that the Spanish troops had cruelly slaughtered nineteen non-combatants—men, women and children—in revenge for an attack made upon the troops by ambushed insurgents.

In another case three little children were locked in a house, which was set on fire, and the children were burned to death. Another case reported is that of a decrepit old man and two negroes who were brutally butchered.

## WATSON'S WARNING.

Tells What Will Happen If Sewell is Re-elected.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Thomas Watson, the Populist candidate for Vice President, telegraphs to the World a review of the political situation in which, in conclusion, he says:

"Under present conditions Mr Bryan cannot get the full Populist vote. He cannot get it in Kansas or Colorado, he cannot get it in North Carolina or Nebraska. In the friendliest spirit I give Chairman Jones warning. He will make the blunder of his life if he listens to the fusion leaders and believes a full Populist vote can be had for Bryan with Sewell on the ticket.

"The Populist voters are men who have educated themselves on political

topics. They will not stultify themselves by voting against their convictions. They will not vote for a man who, if Mr. Bryan dies, will make us another President after the fashion of Grover Cleveland. They may not be able to break up the fusion deal, but they can stay at home. The contract made at St. Louis for a united Democratic-Populist ticket should be carried out in good faith. Democratic managers should not expect to hold us to it when they ignore it themselves. If McKinley is elected, the responsibility will forever rest upon these managers, who have it in their power to control by fair means 2,000,000 votes, and have lost them by violating the terms of the compact."

## BIG LAND SUIT IN SAMOA.

Chief Justice Ide Rehearing Case of Californians Against New Zealand Co.

APIA, Samoa, Sept. 8.—An application was made today by counsel for Wellman, Neylan and Hobbs of San Francisco, and the California Cracker Company, for a further adjournment of the hearing of the big suit in which the above parties are involved against Harris and others of New Zealand, concerning the large tracts of land commonly known as the American and Polynesian Land Company's estates. The application was refused on the ground that there was not sufficient reason given for an adjournment, and the case will be heard on September 11. Chief Justice Ide intends to leave Samoa if possible at the end of the year, and to accomplish this the work of the Supreme Court is being moved on as rapidly as possible. The rehearings of the decisions of the Land Commission will be shortly concluded.

President Schmidt is still here, although the day is passed when it was stated he would go. It is now nearly two years since the treaty powers were petitioned by the Government of Samoa to remove President Schmidt, and early in the year the Samoans were informed that he would be leaving in September. But it is now ascertained that the time of his departure is uncertain, as the powers have neither appointed his successor nor decided to do away with the office altogether, which latter is the desire of foreigners and natives.

## BRYAN AND WATSON.

Action Taken by the Populists at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—The Populist convention that met in this city today to consider fusion with the Democrats, after being in session all day, adjourned tonight sine die, after adopting the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the committee of thirteen on matters of electors of the Populist party, in order to close our ranks and unite our forces in the State of Indiana, in securing the election of our nominee for President, W. J. Bryan, and do full justice to our Vice Presidential nominee, Thomas E. Watson, that we nominate five Populist electors and ten Democratic electors, and certify to the same as the electors that shall be placed on the Populist party State ticket of Indiana."

The electors in the Fourth and Thirteenth districts are the Populist nominees for Congress, and their selection as electors leaves the field clear for the Democratic nominees, W. S. Holman and J. W. Krueger.

## BAYARD IN SPOUTING.

Chief Guest of Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet last night in connection with the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which has been in progress here. Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, was the chief guest of the evening.

In responding to a toast to the President of the United States Mr. Bayard referred to the Queen's prolonged reign as a triumph of good and settled government of a free country. He also eulogized President Cleveland's financial integrity and good faith. His chief reason for coming, he said, was his warm appreciation of the noble words spoken by Baron Russell of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice of England, now in the United States, in favor of international arbitration, which Mr. Bayard said he hoped would sink into the consciences of both peoples.

## ANTAGONIZE DUBOIS.

National Committee Says Idaho Democrats Aced Unwisely.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 25.—A special to the Tribune from Boise, Idaho, says:

Secretary Walsh of the Democratic National Committee, who came here to arrange a fusion of the silver forces in the interest of Senator Dubois, left for the East today. Before leaving he gave out a letter repudiating the action of the Democrats and Populists in Idaho in making common cause against the candidacy of Dubois for re-election to the United States Senate.

The letter states that the National Democratic Committee desires the return of Dubois to the Senate, and calls upon the Democrats of Idaho to cancel the agreement with the Populists, recognize the silver Republicans and assist in every way to secure the return of Dubois to the United States Senate.

## TESLA'S LATEST INVENTION.

It Promises to be of Great Value to Scientists.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The last issue of the Electrical Review describes the latest invention of Nicola Tesla. He has succeeded, it says, in perfecting his so-called electrical oscillators, or machines for the economical production of rapid electrical vibrations. By means of the oscillators he is confident that his lighting of glass bulbs, without the usual filament of the incandescent lamp, will become practical. They are besides capable of developing far more powerful Roentgen rays than has hitherto been possible with the old apparatus, and they lend themselves to numerous other uses, such as photography, the production of ozone

and other chemical combinations, and electric therapeutic treatment. Tesla's work has always attracted great attention among electric workers, but it is probable that these latest contributions of his will prove more fruitful and far-reaching than his previous achievements.

## POPULISTS EXPLAIN.

Butler Will Issue an Address to His Party.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—It is understood that Chairman Butler and Secretary Edgerton have prepared an address to the American people on behalf of the Populist National Committee, setting forth the position of the Populist party in the present campaign. The address is intended to be in effect a reply to Watson's letter, though it will not be addressed to Watson or take special note of his communication. So far as can be learned, the document will state officially the attitude of the Populist party in regard to Bryan; will detail the reasons for and the circumstances attending his nomination, and appeal to the members of the party in all parts of the country to allow nothing to stand in the way of allowing the Presidential candidate their loyal and undivided support.

## Wanamaker Buys the Business.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—What some New York merchants have been expecting for some months to hear of was formally announced today, the purchase of Hilton, Hughes & Co.'s lease of store and stock by John Wanamaker.

## Ji Hung's Taste for Champagne.

Among other proofs of his great statesmanship, Li Hung Chang has proven his ability to drink three quarts of champagne without giving the least evidence of having a jag on.

## Noted Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Sir John Eric Erichsen, who was made a baronet in 1895, is dead.

## RALPH AND MAGGIE H.

Settlement of a Race Which Took Place in June.

Black Ralph Had no Record—Foaled in California in 1889—Affidavits From Former Owners.

Among the June 11th events was a mile race, trotting or pacing to harness, best three in five. Among the entries were William Norton's "Black Ralph," a pacer, and Tom Hollinger's "Margaret H."

Norton's horse won, with Hollinger's second and the race was decided. On information received Mr. Hollinger filed a protest, claiming the race on the ground that "Black Ralph" had a California record. The judges revoked their decision and agreed to wait until Mr. Norton would furnish satisfactory information that his horse had never been in a race prior to this one.

Seeley Shaw took the matter in hand and communicated with parties in Davisville, California, where "Black Ralph" was foaled, and by the last steamer he received affidavits from various persons there who are thoroughly familiar with the colt's record. Below are published two of them, one from the original owner and the other from the person owning Ralph before he was shipped to Honolulu:

"W. H. Marden, first being duly sworn, deposes and says that there was foaled upon his ranch near Davisville, county of Yolo, State of California, one black pacing colt, sired by Killarney, dam by Missouri Chief, second dam Morgan mare, in the spring of 1889. That he disposed of said colt to Geo. Sanders in the spring of 1893; that said Sanders was conducting a nursery near Davisville at that time, and used the colt for business purposes (that is, driving from his nursery to town and around the vicinity on business); that said Sanders sold the colt in August, 1894, to G. Lindaner. Up to that time the colt had not been owned outside of Yolo county and had never been driven in a race, with the exception of a scrub race at the Fourth of July celebration at Davisville in 1894. No record.

"W. H. MARDEN."

"Sworn and subscribed to before me this 10th day of August, 1896.

"ALBERT J. PLANT,"

"Notary Public in and for the County of Yolo, State of California."

"G. Lindaner, first being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on the 15th day of August, 1894, at Davisville, he purchased from Geo. Sanders one black pacing horse; shipped the horse to San Francisco, and on the 8th day of September, 1894, shipped the said horse from San Francisco to Honolulu, consigned to William Norton."

"G. LINDANER."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of August, 1896

"ALBERT J. PLANT,"

"Notary Public in and for the County of Yolo, State of California."

This puts an end to the dispute as to the record of the horse and furnishes information upon which the judges may decide. It might be a good thing to have the race over again

## JAPANESE BEER

Another Industry Which May Hurt Foreign Producers.

At a farewell banquet dinner in the Selyoken, Yeno, held recently in honor of Mr. Yeno Kintaro, brewer of the Nihon Beer Co., who is being sent to Germany for three years to study the art of making malt, Mr. Umakoshi Kyohei Director of that Company, made a speech which throws much light on the future of the beer brewing trade in Japan. The Japan Gazette gives the gist of the speech:

The beer brewing trade in Japan has made such rapid strides, that the im-

port of beer has now been entirely stopped, and Japanese beer is exported to Singapore, Bombay and other places. The sale can be extended more and more, but in spite of the excellent outlook the supply is quite insufficient to meet the increasing demand. Our "Ebisu Beer," for instance, cannot meet the large orders from customers both at home and abroad, and it is a regrettable fact that we disappoint our patrons at this season when beer is most wanted. Many regard beer brewing as an uncertain trade which does not benefit the country in any way. Such a belief arises from the ignorance of the trade. Besides supplying a necessary beverage, few trades have been so effective as beer brewing in checking imports and expanding exports. Can such a trade be called beneficial in these days of keen commercial competition? At present, only four sorts of beer including Ebisu, Kirin, Asahi and Saporo, are brewed in the proper way in this country. Adding to these various other sorts of more or less crude nature, the total output of beer is less than 50,000 "koku" per annum. Comparing this with 4,000,000 "koku" of "sake," it is only 1-50 in quantity. Estimated according to the quantity of alcohol contained in each of the two beverages, beer, which contains only 4-15 of the alcohol contained in "sake," cannot exceed 1-300 of "sake" in production. As "sake" which is only consumed at home can be profitably brewed in so large a quantity, beer which is consumed in all countries of the world ought to find good sales if brewed ten or twenty times as much as at present. The establishment of new beer breweries being under contemplation in Tokyo and various other places, some allege that the existing breweries will in the future suffer considerably. But there is really no ground for such fears. One of two new breweries cannot in the least affect the profit of the older breweries, seeing the large demand for beer, and the trade is far from being uncertain. The profit of the trade being so large and certain even at present, when all the malt is imported from distant countries, it is not difficult for any one to see how much more profit it will yield if good malt can be made of Japanese barley. Our Company recently opened a malt factory and tried malt-making with a Garland machine of the latest invention, and also tried the cultivation of German barley. It is owing to the result of our careful investigations, after having ascertained the results of our trials, that we now send Mr. Yeno to Germany to study the art of malt-making there. If this be simply for Mr. Yeno's private study, I have not much to say. But the object of his study having an important bearing on the trade of the country, I must request his special attention to the matter.

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## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 9, 1896.

The Advertiser regrets the publication of any matter which might be construed as reflecting upon the Honorable Minister or those whom he represents.

The more the plans of the American campaign are worked out the more it becomes apparent that the Palmer and Buckner ticket was put up with a view to making an effort in 1900 to bring the party back to the old principles and wipe out the Populist combinations.

A recent dispatch on the Turkish affairs says that the crisis is over and "the Porte intends publishing immediately a report of reforms already carried out." It would indeed be interesting to learn of reforms that the Porte had carried out, and there can be no doubt that he could make money by selling his report, as it contains so much that people never heard of before. The only reform that will be effective will be the wiping out of the Porte as an official character.

Bicyclists have demonstrated most forcibly their ability to further the cause of good roads by taking a hand in politics. Now they have another opportunity to use their political power against a trust which proposes to combine to prevent the fall in the price of wheels. The cost of machines is certainly a matter that affects a great many very seriously, and if the numerous riders in the United States can make a counter combination to threaten the life of a trust, the bicycle will have won a greater victory than any yet recorded.

After many months of theatrical famine Honolulu is now promised a treat which the theatre goers of this country have not had for a good number of years. Even the best plays that have been put on during the last year have lacked the proper stage settings, so that both amateurs and professionals have now a great advantage in the fact that they "have a house to play in." That the Irwin opera house is to be opened by local talent, leaves no question that Mr. Irwin believes in giving Honolulu the first place, a move which will be appreciated by the public generally.

Mrs. Nakutina's presentation of the necessity for a park by Nuuanu stream, from the Hawaiian standpoint, is one of the most forcible pleas that has yet been made. The few dollars and cents that might be gained from the sale or lease of the reclaimed lands to business firms should by no means overshadow the comforts of the people whose happiest existence is in the open air. Money is not the only thing that should be looked after in making plans for the future development of Honolulu. Better extend the harbor in other directions than allow commerce to rob the city of this spot which is pre-eminently fitted for park purposes.

Candidate Bryan's trip through the New England States was marked principally by exhibitions of disfavor. When he stopped at New Haven the Yale men indulged in college yells so that his speech couldn't be heard, and while speaking at Worcester, Mass., a manufacturer draped the building in the rear of the platform with a red flag bearing Bryan's picture, and beside it the stars and stripes bearing McKinley's picture. Crowds gathered to hear the orator, but the lack of significance was well shown by the thousands who gathered to cheer him in the Republican centers of Sewall's State. The last heard of Bryan he spoke to a big aggregation in Tammany hall, but was so fatigued that he was unable to make the second speech for which he was scheduled. It looks as if the powers of the boy orator might give out just at the most critical period.

An American physician writing recently on the public health of the Orient calls attention to the fact that the Suez canal is not altogether beneficial, since it makes Egypt the high-way of travel to the Orient, and opens the way for easy and speedy transmission of cholera to Europe and America by means of the annual pilgrimages to Mecca in which the Mohammedans of India participate in large numbers. The cholera now raging in Egypt had its origin in last spring's pilgrimage, and its victims already number 16,000. Certainly from the sanitarian standpoint the Suez canal is not a success and on the same principle the fast steamers of the Pacific and the numerous lines now carrying passengers to and from the Orient are not without their serious dangers, both to the country and the United States. Fortunately, however, there is not the same disposition on this side of the globe to make even the public health subservient to the demands of com-

merce. With the powers controlling the Oriental ports and the Suez canal, the cholera reports are suppressed and precautions cast aside for fear of the injury which trade might suffer by unnecessary delay. We trust, however, that the time will never come in this country when public health is made secondary to commerce.

There ought to be no necessity for pleading for the Palama park. The establishment of a "breathing spot" in that section of the city should be taken as a foregone conclusion by the people and by the Government. We certainly hope that the business community will not so far forget itself as to urge the Government to fill the new-made lands between the King and Smith street bridges with either Chinese shanties or warehouses. This is the only spot left where there is a possibility of making a park for the people on the Ewa side of the city. On the other side Emma Square and Thomas Square fill the bill for the present, and there is plenty of extra park space on Punchbowl when the city extends its borders in that direction, as it now bids fair to do. In the Palama section there is nothing except the improved site of the old wash houses available this side of Kamehameha schools.

Willett & Gray's last circular notes the usual 1 1/4 per cent dividend paid on the preferred stock of the American Sugar Refining Company, and 3 per cent on the common stock. This looks as if the trust continued to enjoy good financial health, notwithstanding the bad condition of American securities generally. Another notable feature was the rise in the price of the company's stock from 95 to 117 1/2, "on the prospect of the election of McKinley and the renewal of the protective policy of the Republican administration." This election forecast may be taken for what it is worth, which at this time of the campaign doesn't amount to very much. Stock manipulators may be counted upon to keep the market going up and down from now until the election. It would not be surprising to find that Bryan's last speech before Tammany sent the sugar stocks rolling down the lists again.

The Temps, Paris, gives a new view to the recent troubles in Armenia, placing a portion of the blame upon the Armenian conspirators who, it is claimed, "had no other object than to direct the attention of Europe to Armenia." So far it has been successful, but the instigators of the plot have unchained a hurricane of Turkish fanaticism which has cost their brothers of race and faith very dear. The worst is that the conspirators have lowered the justice of the cause which they profess to love more than anything else in the world. But all this does not tend to excuse the outbreaks of fanatical race hatred of which the Turks have been guilty under the very eyes of the Sultan. Even criminals are entitled to legal protection, how much more the innocent persons whose misfortune is to be related to criminals." In this view of the matter the dishonor is divided evenly although no white man no civilized man can way down in his heart condemn the Armenian for resorting to vigorous measures to attract the attention of supposedly civilized and righteous nations.

The tendencies of Japan's foreign trade is given in the following review made by the London Financial News: "In 1895 the total trade of Japan was 15 per cent larger than in the previous year, and of the total the share of Yokohama was exactly one-half. Two-thirds of the increase were due to exports and one-third to imports and, as Consul Hall says, these figures are an unmistakable indication of the vigor and recuperative power of Japan's foreign power. We are sorry to find that, comparing the rate of increase of the four countries which are the leading participants in Japan's trade, and taking imports and exports together, the statistics for Yokohama show that Germany is making the most rapid advance and Great Britain the slowest, the value of German trade in 1895 being an increase of over 53 per cent on the preceding year, American trade nearly 18 per cent, French 12 1/2 per cent, and that of Great Britain less than 8 per cent. As regards the proportions in which the gross trade of the port is shared between the same countries America heads the list with 34 per cent, Great Britain comes next with 21 per cent, France next with 17 per cent, and then Germany with 7 per cent. Of the total exports of Yokohama America takes more than half while Great Britain supplies nearly half the imports.

## OUR ESTEEMED CONTEMPORARY.

In the last issue of the Hilo Tribune nearly all the editorial space is given to the news matter of the Advertiser and Gazette. We appreciate the compliment and trust our esteemed contemporary will continue to show puff-up on the excellence of the records published by the Gazette Company. But to the view of Hilo and its contemporaries says: "It doesn't bear the slightest resemblance to Hilo and

might be taken equally well for anything else from a collection of prairie dugouts to the New Jerusalem." In this instance our friends are more harsh upon Hilo than this paper has ever been, since we never compared Hilo to a collection of "prairie dugouts"—and the "view of Hilo" was an exact reproduction of a photograph taken soon after the earthquake. Possibly the place was shaken up that its own citizens didn't recognize their own vines and fig trees.

Then again some wise head goes on to accuse the Advertiser with being responsible for all the ills that ever befall the island of Hawaii. In the next breath it says that the Advertiser has no influence. As our esteemed friends contradict themselves once in every five lines we will not attempt to straighten out its ideas. There is one point on which we agree, however, and it is given expression as follows: "The sooner we on this Island determine on our line of policy and put the same into practical operation, the better for our ultimate success and the practical demonstration that must come sooner or later." In these few words are summed up all the troubles of the Island of Hawaii. The only line of policy ever mapped out by the Tribune is exemplified in the "divine right to kick." Its line of policy is not representative of the whole Island as was proven by the establishment of another journal. It requested the people to come together under the banner of its clique and they have refused. It has intensified the factional feeling within its own burg and now wants to put the blame on some one else. It has shown very little of any true national spirit and given the most of its space to extended harangues on centralization, etc., etc. Now we would suggest that our contemporary, if possible, discontinue going about with a chip on its shoulder for a while and at least make an attempt to say something and do something in which it can enlist the sympathies of more than seven people of its own town.

## A SOCIALISTIC TEST.

In one of its recent issues the New York Nation gleefully notes the failure of the village settlement plan of New Zealand, and quotes it as an instance of the idiosyncy of the Populist theories now being forged to the front in the United States. There are indeed a great many lessons to be drawn from the land tenure systems of New Zealand, but it is by no means true that all the experiments have proved of no practical value.

The village settlement started in 1893 was a scheme to give the "poor man a chance," and in fact State funds were provided to help him along. Each settlement contained no less than twenty persons, to whom the Government allotted 130 acres of land and advanced \$250 to each member, which was to be repaid in installments, within ten years, with interest at five per cent. The governing power rested in a Board of Trustees, which assigned land to each individual. The Board was also given supreme power to admit new members and expel old ones for various causes. A person expelled was allowed to appeal to the General Assembly, whose decision was final. In case of expulsion, withdrawal or death, the owner's property reverted to the association, and the Board of Trustees looked after the family as seemed best.

Probably the cause of the failure of this socialistic scheme was largely due to the arbitrary powers given the trustees. They were given authority to conduct the settlement business with the Government, assign lands, decide what crops should be planted, buildings erected and new industries established, pass upon all purchases made by individual members, superintend the labor and fix the length of the day's work, distribute coupons in exchange for produce brought in, watch over the public health and preserve peace and order. Besides all this they were allowed to levy fines not to exceed \$50, punish for breach of the rules, fix salaries and cut down allowances at the store. The settler was bound to obey or get out. He must live on the land given him, not leave for a vacation of more than two weeks, and could not undertake labor on the outside except by permission of the trustees.

After these settlements had been in existence something over a year and a half, a Parliamentary inquiry was instituted, and it was found that in all but one of the thirteen settlements started the Government allowance had been exhausted in eighteen months and the settlers were calling for more. Many were heavily in debt, and all except three said they could not go on without more assistance. The conservative conclusion to draw from all this is that the Anglo-Saxon is not yet ready for advanced forms of socialism, and does better "hoeling his own row." One thing noticeable, however, is the condition almost approaching slavery under which the settler was placed, which was most certainly a mistake. Another lesson is the fact that Government assistance does not spur the great majority of everyday individuals to greater activity. The men looking for Government allowances were apparently not the men to go to work

and improve their surroundings. The experiment shows that direct Government paternalism is not healthy. Men must be obliged to work, and they must be allowed more individual freedom than allowed by the New Zealand plan.

## DAVID WELLS ON GOLD APPRECIATION.

In a late issue of the New York Tribune, David A. Wells sets forth to considerable length his views upon the financial systems of the world and more especially does he devote his attention to the arguments of the free silver men who are at present the center of interest in the commercial and agricultural centers of the world. One of the most interesting features of Mr. Wells' article is that portion in which he touches upon the theory that gold has appreciated in value. The argument is a common one that the price of commodities follows the price of silver, and furthermore that the reason why a gold dollar will today buy more than it did several years ago is because the gold has appreciated in value. But as Mr. Wells says no one has ever been able to name a single commodity that has notably declined in price within the last thirty years, and satisfactorily proved or attempted to prove, that such decline was due to the appreciation of gold.

In further exposition of the question he says: "The following question, put by Professor Lexis, the German economist, to those who contend that there has been an appreciation in the intrinsic value of money, has, furthermore, never been answered, namely: How is it possible that the United States, which from 1873 to 1893 issued more silver money or silver-covered notes than all the countries of Europe had issued in a like period previous to 1893; that coins annually and mainly from the product of its own mines a large amount of gold—\$43,933,000 in 1895; that maintains a circulation of \$436,000,000 of legal tenders (greenbacks), issued for the purpose of collecting a forced loan for the prosecution of the war; that especially and artificially regulates the price in its own markets of not a few of the great commodities of the world by a tariff—how has it been possible that the United States, with a de facto double standard and its excess of media of circulation, has experienced as great or greater depreciation of prices than is alleged to have taken place in Europe by a maintenance of the gold standard? Is it not plain that a phenomenal decline of prices in two parts of the world, with entirely different monetary conditions, must have had other cause than a demonetization of silver in the United States, which took place (if it ever did) a comparatively short time ago (repeal of the Sherman act in 1893), and which has not prevented nearly \$600,000,000 of silver credit money from circulation in the country at its full nominal value?"

"That the price of labor measured in gold has not declined, but increased in a marked degree everywhere in the civilized world during the last quarter of a century, has been already commented on. Hence, if the purchasing power of gold has increased during this period, a given amount of it would have purchased more labor and not less; or, what is the same thing, wages would have fallen, which they have not done. Measured by the price of labor, gold has unquestionably depreciated; and recent careful examinations indicate that the ratio of its decline has been from 100 in 1873 to 83 in 1893. Measured also by the decline in the rate of interest on such established gold-paying securities as British consols, the ratio has been from 100 in 1870 to 75 in 1896. Can anybody suggest a better measure for testing this issue?"

"Has any one ever endeavored to explain how an appreciation of gold has reduced the cost of railroad and water transportation to the extent of more than 75 per cent. within the last twenty years, although the wages of employees have notably advanced during the same period? If, on the other hand, these reductions were caused by the suppression of the free coinage of silver, will not a reversion of policy enable the railroads to advance their freight rates and rob the people, as will be claimed, by exacting 50 per cent more than at present? And will not some supplementary provisions to the free-coinage act be necessary to prevent their so doing?"

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of influenza and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results is putting it very mildly, indeed. Indeed, it acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to any one afflicted with a cough or cold in any form. The Remedy is sold in all drug stores. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## NEW FACES AND

## NEW STAMPS.

Advance Proofs of New Issue Have Been Received.

## SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN OFFICE.

Ex-Minister Thurston's Photo Will Remain in Diplomatic Circles—Also Customs Revenue Stamp—Kamehameha I. Graces It—Treasury Notes Will Soon be Contracted for.

The last steamer from the Coast brought to the Finance Department sample proofs of the new stamps for which the American Bank Note Company has been given the contract, and before many months the stamp fiends will have some new varieties to put on their lists. These stamps and the designs for the new paper certificates are what Registrar Ashley has been working over since he left Honolulu for the cold chills of New York.

The accepted proofs received yesterday were for the special Foreign Office postage stamp and the Customs Revenue stamp, also a most excellent print of an engraving of the Great Seal of the Republic to be stamped on the back of the new paper certificates. The special Foreign Office postage stamp is a new departure, designed to give more distinction to Foreign Office matter. The denominations will be one, two, five, six and twenty cents, each in different color. The five cent sample forwarded by Mr. Ashley is a brown. Major G. C. Potter is responsible for the design and a very acceptable one it is. In the center is the usual medallion bearing the photo of ex-Minister Lorrin A. Thurston. Directly above and following the curve of the wreath about the central figure is the word "Foreign." At the left are the words "Department of" and at the right "Hawaii." In the center of the upper portion are the letters "R. H." enclosed in a circle. On either side of the lower portion of the medallion are four stars, representing the islands of the group and at the bottom is the usual figure signifying the denomination; on either side of this distinguishing mark is an Hawaiian shield. As previously stated these stamps will be used exclusively on Foreign Office mail.

The Customs revenue stamp bears the picture of Kamehameha I. and is withal a very attractive design. The denomination is \$1 and it will be used instead of the impression hand stamp now in vogue.

The designs for the new treasury notes will differ very little from the present form. At first it was intended to use the pictures of prominent men of the country, but as the new plates would cost a big sum the Executive decided to stick to the old form so far as possible. The face of the notes will remain about the same, but on the back will be placed the Great Seal of the Republic. The silver certificates will be of a green tint and the gold certificates brown.

## That

Tired Feeling is exceedingly common and dangerously significant. It is a warning which must be heeded, or, as with the express which fails to regard the danger signal, disaster must follow. It is a sure indication of thin, weak, impure blood. It is certain admonition that the blood is not properly feeding the nerves, tissues and organs of the body. Weak, nervous,

## Tired

men and women are found everywhere. Men strive too hard to "keep their business up," women work too much "on their nerves," all have too little sleep, there is excessive drain on strength and nervous energy, and all complain of that tired

## Feeling

By purifying and vitalizing the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla furnishes abundant supply of nourishment for every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. This fresh supply of nerve strength overcomes nervousness; the new vigor in the blood soon banishes that tired feeling; the tone given the stomach creates an appetite, cures indigestion and dyspepsia. Take

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the best after-meal pills, and digestions.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents

S. T. ALEXANDER H. H. HALLOWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants.

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

## Keep Cool

about it; you may be fighting mad when you learn our prices and compare them with those charged in other shops for inferior goods. We buy our stock of furniture to sell, not to keep. We charge a reasonable price for things and in that way we are constantly putting furniture into the homes of town people.

## Twenty Dollars

for a handsomely finished, hardwood secretary bookcase, means that people who have not been able to possess one before, can do so now. These are the same as you would expect to pay thirty dollars for.

## Extension Tables.

The sort that have the leaves under the table and which fit in place automatically, are superior to the old style and not more expensive. Beautifully carved and made of hardwood.

We keep a full assortment of upholstering goods and can do work in this line better and cheaper than elsewhere.

## HOPP &amp; CO.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

## HEADS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street : : San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular. C. S. HALEY, Secretary.



## FUGITIVES FROM BLOODY TURKS.

Armenians Flee in Large Numbers From Constantinople.

BISMARCK ON FREE SILVER.

Monks Burned to Death on Philippine Islands. Plague in Bombay—Millions Subscribed for Cuba Loan—Dr. Brown Again—Pope's Delegate on the Way to the United States.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 29.—There exists a condition of affairs in this city at present which seems to be a disgrace to Europe and to the Armenian associations generally throughout the entire world. Subsisting upon Government, municipal or private charity here are 500 unfortunate Armenians—men, women and children, young and old, healthy and sick—who have succeeded in escaping from the bloody massacres at Constantinople and who were one and all buoyed up by the hope of being able eventually to reach the land of freedom, the United States. Three weeks have already elapsed and nothing definite appears to have been done for their relief, much less toward finding them homes, by any of the many associations for the relief of the suffering Armenians which have been organized in England and America. The unfortunates, however, seem to be the very class to which the hand of charity should first be extended. They are homeless, nearly all penniless, many are enduring the pangs of hunger, and yet nobody seems willing to step in and guide this band of refugees to some place where they can begin life anew under more promising circumstances.

Large amounts of money have been raised in the past for the Armenians in Armenia, but the situation of the latter is not a whit worse than the half starved people here, if as bad. The Armenians in Armenia certainly had their co-religionists and fellow countrymen to fall back upon. The poor people here seem to have no friends, in the wide world, yet they are as honest and industrious a class as you can find on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Some South American speculators, it is true, taking advantage of this deplorable situation, have prevailed upon 300 others of the Armenian refugees to allow themselves to be transported to the Argentine Republic, there in all probability to meet the fate of thousands of the Hebrews of Russia, who, thanks to the philanthropy of the late Baron Hirsch, emigrated to South America, only to find themselves, figuratively speaking, tossed from the frying pan into the fire. It is true that the climate of the Argentine Republic is said to be more healthy than that of the regions that the poor Hebrews tried to settle in, but the end is likely to be the same in the case of the Armenian refugees, who are not a class of people likely to thrive in roughly founded colonies.

Only about eighteen of the 800 Armenians who reached here have as yet been able to start for the United States. These few emigrants are of the better class of the Armenians. They are fairly well supplied with funds and will probably start for New York via Southampton. But what is to become of the remaining unfortunate Christians fleeing from the blood stained Turks, who are living on charity here with their eyes turned longingly toward the United States? It would seem that these people may be barred from reaching the United States, and they may be forbidden to land there even if they succeed in obtaining transportation to the shores of North America.

### BISMARCK'S WORDS.

Bryan Quotes Them in a Letter to the Bryan and Altgeld Club.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The German-American Bryan and Altgeld Club has received a letter from William J. Bryan in answer to an address a delegation of club members laid before him at St. Louis September 12th. In this address they assured him of their support. The letter is dated Lincoln, Neb., September 23d, but was really written at Brooklyn, and is as follows:

"The German-American, Bryan and Altgeld Club of Cook County—Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your address assuring me of your support in the Presidential contest, and I beg to express to you, individually and collectively, my appreciation of your friendly interest. The fact that you or your immediate ancestors lived under governments less directly responsible to the people enables you to compare the advantages of our form of government with those of the Fatherland. My confidence in the good judgment of our German-Americans leads me to believe they will be found among the staunchest supporters of bimetalism and my faith

in their patriotism makes me certain they will favor an independent financial policy for the United States. I have been much gratified to notice the rapid growth of the silver sentiment among the German-speaking portion of our citizens. I beg to call your attention to the letter recently written by Prince Bismarck to Governor Culberson of Texas. (Mr. Bryan here quotes the letter in full.)

"The high standing of this great statesman among the German people and the respect felt for his opinion throughout the world give great weight to his words. If the gold standard had been a blessing to Germany, he certainly would not desire his country to abandon the gold standard and restore bimetalism. It is humiliating to think that American citizens doubt the ability of the United States to legislate for itself when a statesman like Bismarck is willing to concede to the United States the ability to lead in the restoration of bimetalism. The testimony given by Bismarck as to the failure of the gold standard to benefit Germany is likewise true of every nation which has tried the gold standard. The gold standard means dear money, and dear money means hard times. This is the universal experience where it has been tried, and only those who desire hard times and profit by them can in the end support the present financial policy which the Republican party desires to maintain so long as the maintenance of that policy is insisted upon by foreign creditors.

"Again thanking you for your cordial greeting, I am, very truly yours,  
"W. J. BRYAN."

### THE POPE'S LEGATE.

Mr. Martinelli Now on His Way to America.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A Washington special says: Cardinal Satolli has received a private letter from Mr. Martinelli, in which the new delegate stated his intention, already published, to sail from Queenstown on the Cunard steamer Campania on September 26th. He will come directly to Washington on leaving the steamer.

Mr. Martinelli will make his first public appearance as the papal representative in America next Sunday at St. Aloysius Church in the city. The occasion will be the grand pontifical high mass, which Cardinal Satolli will celebrate as a parting token of good will toward the Jesuit fathers in whose parish the Apostolic Delegate has resided. Rev. William O'Brien, Pardon of New York city will deliver the sermon.

### Amnesty For Irish.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—At a meeting of the Irish Amnesty Association yesterday it was decided to hold a demonstration in the Grand Opera House on October 25th to express indignation at the treatment of Irish prisoners in English prisons, and to awaken a sentiment which shall induce interference in behalf of the prisoners still remaining there. A committee was appointed to care for Gallagher and Whitehead, the two prisoners who recently arrived here and who are insane.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—An amnesty meeting was held here today, which was notable from the fact that Messrs. Redmond, Dillon and Daly all spoke. This is the first occasion since the death of Mr. Parnell that these rival leaders have addressed an audience from the same platform.

### RITE OF COMMUNION.

Ballington Booth Will Introduce Sacrament Into Army of Volunteers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Since the recent ceremony by which commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America became an ordained minister of the church, many of his friends have asked the question as to whether in his capacity as minister of the gospel he will administer the rite of holy communion and the other sacraments to the members of his organization. Commander Booth will in the future exercise his authority to administer the Lord's supper to the members of his organization and the same rite will be performed by his subordinates in the future ordained. He says he does not intend to form a new sect or denomination.

"I found from my experience with the Salvation Army," said Commander Booth, "that a great element of weakness in that organization was owing to the fact that it was outside the church instead of being within the church and auxiliary to it. I find it essential that the sacrament should be introduced into our service, and in order to have that accomplished it becomes necessary that I should be regularly ordained as a minister. In furtherance of this idea it will become necessary to ordain the leading officers of the Volunteers so that they have the right to administer the sacrament to those under their care, but under no circumstances shall I ordain laymen, but only those who stand as clergymen do to their respective churches."

As soon as Mrs. Booth, Brigadier-General Fielding of Chicago, Colonel Hattie Linsey of this city, Lieutenant Colonel Wolley of Buffalo, Major Black-

hurst of San Francisco and other staff officers shall have been duly ordained, the rite of holy communion will be administered in all the posts of Volunteers the first day of each month.

### FORTS FOR THE HARBOR.

United States Engineers Begin Their Work on Land Near San Diego Bay.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 25.—A beginning is to be made at once on the work of fortifying San Diego harbor, under the appropriation bill passed at the last session of Congress. Major Charles E. B. Davis of the United States Engineer Corps is now here with surveyors to take the preliminary steps. Their first task will be to decide upon the location of a battery of four guns with disappearing carriages, to be placed on Ballast Point, near the entrance of the harbor. The guns will be ten-inch rifles. Emplacements for two of them Major Davis says, will be constructed in a short time.

Lieutenant Deakine of the engineers is now engaged on Point Loma making a topographical survey. The party were at work there today. The plans also include mortar batteries on Coronado, and probably another one on Point Loma. As to the precise location of these works Major Davis is somewhat reticent, saying that the matter is not entirely settled and the Secretary of War is averse to publicity regarding it.

### DR. BROWN'S FRIENDS.

Defiant Attitude of the Dubuque District Conference.

DUBUQUE, (Iowa), Sept. 29.—At its annual meeting at Strawberry Park today the Dubuque District Conference of the Congregational Church took up the request of the Bay Conference of San Francisco, that the action of the Dubuque body condemning the Californians for expelling the Rev. C. O. Brown after he had been acquitted by a church trial on charges of immorality with Miss Overman, be rescinded. The matter was discussed and the conference, by a decisive majority, reaffirmed its position in the case, not only refusing to reconsider its resolutions as requested by the Bay Conference, but deciding to receive Rev. Mr. Brown into its fellowship. This action is in direct line with that taken by a church in this city last week. It is predicted that the case will be taken to the highest tribunal in the church by the Californians, but the Dubuque Conference is determined to maintain its position in Brown's behalf to the end.

### The International Parcels Post.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The North German Gazette publishes a semi-official note today calling attention to the fact that the fifteenth anniversary of the International Parcels Post falls in October. The note says that the United States will join in the arrangement upon the occasion of the International Postal Congress at Washington next May and adds that the adhesion of Guatemala and Paraguay are probable.

### MONEY FOR CUBA.

English Syndicate Offer to Take \$500,000 Twenty-Year Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Cuban Junta has received an offer from an English syndicate of a loan of \$6,000,000 for \$60,000,000, payable in twenty years. President T. Estrada Palma and the four other members of the Junta held a conference today as soon as the offer was received. President Palma was asked what, if any, action had been taken.

"We have taken no decided action as yet," he said. "We have received a number of similar offer from bankers who see that we are almost certain to win, and we have them all under advisement. We will probably accept the best terms. The offer of the English syndicate seems to call for a very large interest, but the fact that they may never get it back must be taken into consideration. In the last year of the Mexican war for independence Mexican bonds sold for \$2.50 on the hundred."

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—Last Friday night rebel bands made attacks upon the Spanish troops along the whole line of the western trocha. They were driven off in some places, while in others they retired of their own accord. The attacks were renewed the next night with the same result. It is thought the rebels simply made the attacks to harass the troops. A rebel band has burned the Buena Ventura sugar estate in the province of Matanzas.

### LIGHTNING'S QUEER PHOTOGRAPH

Print of a Leaf Left on Dennisport Telegrapher's Arm.

DENNISPORT, Sept. 21.—During the thunder storm Saturday night the drug store occupied by Dr. H. S. Kelley was struck by lightning, which entered a window, tore out the sash, broke the glass and filled the room with smoke.

The Western Union telegraph office is in an adjoining room. Mrs. Florence Kelley, the operator, sat in the office with her back to the wall and her left arm resting on a desk. She received a shock which rendered her unconscious for a few seconds. Her right leg was so affected that she could not use it

for some time, while on her left arm above the elbow was a perfect print of a leaf the size of a hand.

A foot six inches in diameter entered another room occupied by Captain H. S. Kelley and R. S. Hawes. Neither was hurt, but the room was filled with dense smoke. Mrs. Kelley has fully recovered.

### MONKS RETURNED TO DEATH.

Horrible Victims Committed by Insurgents to the Philippine Islands.

MANILA, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the "Impartial" from Hong Kong says that steamers which have arrived there from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, bring the announcement that Cavite is occupied by 15,000 insurgents. Over a hundred monks have been murdered in the islands since the breaking out of the insurrection. Many of the victims have been fastened to trees, their clothing having been soaked with oil and then ignited, and burned to death. Rich natives are being arrested daily. Documents have been seized by the authorities in which are given the names of the President and various other officials of the proposed republic.

### PLAGUE AT BOMBAY.

Eight Hundred Deaths Have Already Occurred from the Scourge.

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.—A serious outbreak of bubonic plague has occurred here. 800 deaths having already occurred. The bacillus of the disease is identical with what Professor Katsato, the distinguished Japanese physician, discovered during the Hong Kong visitation last year.

### New Home for the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Emperor William has purchased a chateau at Abenberg, Bavaria, from Herr Anton Schott, the famous tenor, for 350,000 marks. His Majesty intends to spend part of each autumn in shooting there.

### Fighting in Matabeland.

SALISBURY (Matabeland), Sept. 29.—There has been serious fighting on the Mazoe river in the last three days. In one engagement a British force was hemmed in for ten hours by a strong force of insurgents.

### Enterprise of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—It is announced here that the Russian commercial fleet trading with China, Japan and Korea will shortly be increased by five large steamers.

### C. & C'S TRADE CIRCULAR.

Quotations for Sugar—Increased Activity Shown. (Circular No. 200.)

Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 7.

By the arrival of the S. S. Doric we are pleased to give you the following news, dated to September 30:

CENTRIFUGALS have reacted, the present basis of 3-1-6 cts for 96. Following are the sales reported since last steamer:

Sept. 10, 9500 bags, 3-1-8 for 96.  
Sept. 24, 500 tons, to arrive, 3-1-6 for 96.

Sept. 25, 1000 bags, spot, 3-1-6 for 96.  
Sept. 28, 2900 bags, spot, 3-1-6 for 96.  
Sept. 29, 700 bags, to arrive, 3-1-6 for 96.

GRANULATED—The price in New York is 4.31 cent; in San Francisco it is 4-5-8 cents net.

BEETS have also advanced, as is shown by the following quotations:  
Sept. 23, 9; Sept. 26, 9 03-4; Sept. 30, 9 3-4; Sept. 25, 9 11-2; Sept. 29, 9.

SUGAR STOCK—Following are the closing quotations on dates given:

	Common.	Ref.
Sept. 22	111 1/2	99 3/4
Sept. 23	110 3/4	99 3/4
Sept. 24	111 1/2	99 3/4
Sept. 25	111 1/2	99 3/4
Sept. 26	112 1/2	99 3/4
Sept. 28	111 1/2	99 3/4
Sept. 29	112	99 3/4
Sept. 30	111 1/2	99 3/4

ARRIVALS—Irmgard, from Honolulu, Sept. 22; Rhoderick Dhu, Hilo, Sept. 23; Alden Besse, Honolulu, Sept. 24; S. C. Allen, Honolulu, Sept. 29.

SAILINGS—Mohican, for Honolulu, Sept. 27; Aloha, Honolulu, Sept. 30; J. D. Spreckels, Makukona, Sept. 30; Annie Johnson, Hilo, Sept. 30.

VESSELS DISCHARGING—Rhoderick Dhu, will finish tomorrow afternoon.

VESSELS WAITING TO DISCHARGE—Andrew Welch, will finish this afternoon; Alden Besse, S. C. Allen.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH—Irmgard, Honolulu, no sailing date given; Archer, Honolulu, no sailing date given.

Very truly yours,

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

### THE DUTY CLAIM.

Rebate Claimed on Ground of Violation of Treaty With Denmark.

The statement in an evening paper to the effect that the claim of W. C. Peacock & Co. for rebate of duty on wines imported by them during the year 1893 was due to the fact that there was no guager in the employ of the Government, and that San Francisco measurements were taken, is wide of the mark. There has always been a Government guager here, but the position was combined with that of storekeeper.

The facts of the case are that the Legislature of 1892-93 passed a law increasing the duty on wines from \$3 to \$3.50 per gallon, to take effect at once. This was in contravention of the treaty with Denmark, which provides that the tariff cannot be tinkered with except upon notice being given one year in

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

advance. France and England also have treaties, but there is no term provision, "the most favored nation" clause being used to cover this.

W. C. Peacock & Co. bring their action under the Denmark treaty, which also covers the other.

It will be remembered that when the law increasing the duty on sake was passed an allowance of time was made. The same plan was carried out regarding the admission of certain California wines free.

Regarding the gauger statement, it was only recently that George Stratemeyer was relieved of that part of his duties and Prof. Lyons placed in the position.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3-1-16.

There was no meeting of either the Board of Health or Board of Education yesterday.

The managers of the Hawaii Herald have ordered material necessary to enlarge the paper to an eight-page sheet.

Mrs. William B. Cobb, sister of C. H. Eldridge of W. G. Irwin & Co., died in Alameda, California, September 29th.

W. H. Coney, reporter for this paper, has left Hilo for Kapapala where he is visiting his sister, Mrs. Julian Monarrat.

Many who remember Mons. Elie Charlier, of the Charlier Institute, New York, who visited Honolulu with his daughter some years ago, will be saddened to know of his death which occurred at Paris some two months ago.

A cablegram was received from S. G. Wilder on the last Australia, announcing the safe arrival of himself and wife in Southampton, England. The cablegram came through to Honolulu from England in exactly seven days.

Disinfection to be effective must be continuous. The Robert's Ozonator for diffusing "Sanitas Vaporizer Mixture" is the most complete germ destroyer and atmospheric purifier known to chemical science. The Hawaiian Hardware Co. are agents.

The Star baseball club leaves on the Kinau this morning for Kahului where they will meet the Maui ball tossers in a match game of ball. There will be a number of friends of the Star boys go up with the team to assist in carrying home the Maui boys' scalps—if they win.

The large lava stone to be used as a monument to the late General Armstrong was put on board the ship Troop yesterday. The stone is a large boulder which Mr. Rowell selected from the rock-strewn fields of Molokai. It will be taken to New York in the Troop and then transferred to Hampton, Va., where, after having the proper inscription chiseled on the rough face, it will be placed over General Armstrong's grave.

### CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

The Stars Acceptance of the Challenge Maile Yesterday.

Christian Conrad, captain of the Star baseball team has acknowledged the receipt of the challenge from the Maui team in the following business-like letter. It was hardly necessary for Mr. Conrad to ask publicly as to their going up to Maui—the mere mention of the fact that the champion Stars would visit the place is enough to draw a crowd from both ends and the middle of the island.

Mr. F. W. Carter, Manager Maui B. B. Club:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of a communication from you dated Oct. 3, wherein you challenge the Star B. B. Club to a game of ball on Saturday next, 10th inst. On behalf of the S. B. B. C. I take pleasure in accepting the above challenge and our team will leave here Friday, 9th inst., per Kinau. I should deem it a favor if you will kindly give as much publicity to the event as possible in order to ensure good attendance at the game.

Yours very truly,

C. CONRAD, Captain.

### SMUGGLING WATCHES.

Japanese Watchmaker Arrives on Doric and Locked up.

When the Doric was nearing the dock last night E. Hoshino, a prominent Japanese watchmaker in business on Nuuanu street, returning from the coast asked Louis Kenake if he could get off right away. Mr. Kenake referred him to the purser, but Hoshino was nervous and asked his new found friend to do the talking.

When the passengers landed they were searched as usual by the customs officers. Something in Hoshino's vest pocket excited the curiosity of the officer and he was told to "dig up."

The result was a surprise to the officer for he found some cheap gold watches to the value of one hundred dollars snugly tucked away. A police-

man was called and Hoshino turned over to him. He was locked up in default of \$1,000 bail.

Hoshino is not the one of Custom house fame, but a man who has always enjoyed a good reputation. His arrest last night will probably cause him to forget his record.

But Little Business Transacted in Upper Court Yesterday.

Charles L. and Abigail Hopkins have admitted the allegations set forth in the bill of foreclosure brought by W. D. Smith et al and have asked that the court make such orders and decrees in the premises as shall be requisite and proper. Judge Carter has issued such a decree, ordering the property sold. The suit was to recover the sum of \$1,750 and \$2,200 on notes secured by mortgage on certain real estate.

The will of the late Captain H. W. Mist was yesterday offered for probate. It was written in 1864. The estate is valued at \$4,670.

Henry Meresberg has petitioned for a divorce from his wife, Kuli Meresberg, on the ground of desertion.

C. Bosse, administrator of the estate of D. H. Nahini, deceased, has petitioned the court for permission to sell certain real estate in order to pay debts due from the estate.

### New Palms.

Commissioner Joseph Mersden ordered from Madagascar some time ago some seeds of the famous Raphia-Ruffia palm, the fibre of which sells for \$250 a ton in London. By the Doric he received word that twenty-five pounds of seed had been shipped to him and will arrive here shortly.

## Keep Your Home Healthy

AND FREE FROM DISEASE BY USING THE

## ROBERTS' OZONATOR

For diffusing "Sanitas Vaporizer Mixture." The most complete Germ Destroyer and Atmospheric Purifier known to chemical science.

CONTINUOUS ODOR.



TRADE MARK.

U. S. Patent, September 2, 1890.

Foreign Patents applied for.

No Liquid Genuine unless it bears our Trade Mark.

Disinfection to be effective must be continuous. The Ozonator is the best and cheapest disinfectant known and as it only costs

\$5.00.

The price is within the reach of everyone. It is the duty of every private family, public institution and keeper of a public house or saloon, to be provided with a suitable disinfectant and deodorizer which will insure a pure and wholesome atmosphere for the safety of their guests and the general public. This ozonator is self acting, continuous and effective. Is based on scientific principles and is so arranged, that the liquids used are constantly kept in motion, thus continually giving out powerful disinfectants and perceptibly the odor of SANITAS, one of the most agreeable perfumes and best air purifier known to science. It prevents the dangers of sewer gas and other decomposition.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Agents.

## SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Are the Best, IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.

The Leading Commercial and School Pens in United States. Established 1860. Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Islands.





## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

JUNE TERM, 1896.

HALIEKA SQUIRES, FRANCES E. JACKSON and ANDREW P. JACKSON, her husband, v. GASPER SYLVA.

EXCEPTIONS.

FREAR AND WHITING, JJ., and J. Q. WOOD, ESQ., OF THE BAR, IN PLACE OF JUDD, C.J., DISQUALIFIED.

SUBMITTED JULY 2, 1896. DECIDED SEPT. 28, 1896.

Exceptions to findings of fact of a trial Justice overruled, the findings not being clearly contrary to the evidence.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY J. Q. WOOD, ESQ.

This case of ejectment originally came before Mr. Chief Justice Judd, jury being waived, and a decision for the plaintiffs was given. Exceptions to this decision were duly taken by the defendant on the ground that the findings of fact in favor of the plaintiffs were contrary to the evidence and the weight of the evidence.

The question is simply one of boundary. The plaintiffs' lands were surveyed in 1850, the defendant's in 1853. The Papa Grant, land of defendant's, was surveyed by J. S. Emerson, Senior, and upon this survey was based the grant. This grant calls for a strip of land beginning at the southwest corner of Emerson's Grant (240) and extending 100 chains southwesterly, 10 chains northwesterly, 100 chains northeasterly, and 10 chains southeasterly to the starting point.

The exact point of starting in this survey is a vital one. Where did Mr. Emerson begin? The plaintiffs put in evidence the field notes of Emerson, Senior. These notes are as follows: "Begun at William's (meaning Wm. S. Emerson's lot, Royal Patent No. 240) S. W. bound, from thence laid off for Papa (Royal Patent No. 1784) one lot of 10 chains (meaning a lot ten chains wide) to a gray stone on pali, ranged from pile of stones on plain between two bluffs."

With these notes Mr. Rowell, a surveyor who testified for the plaintiffs, attempted to get the southerly boundary of the plaintiffs' land which is the northerly boundary of the defendant's land. He says that he discovered a grey rock, that he could see it from the sea, that it was prominent and that by running the course north from the sea he struck this grey rock and that there was a stone wall in the course ranged from this grey rock to Grant 240, the Emerson Grant. He also states that the distance from the grey rock to the sea is 5 or 6 chains more than the grant calls for.

Mr. Monsarrat, a surveyor who testified for the defendant, discovered a different grey rock but not until he had located it, and then it was discovered to be in the same line as the Rowell grey rock, ranged from the sea to the pali. He started from the road as a base line and followed the metes and bounds in the patents. However, he failed to locate the back line of the Papa Grant, so that there is nothing in his testimony to show that the distance from the grey rock to the back line of the Papa land is 100 chains as called for by the patent.

Mr. Gay, another surveyor for the defendant, stated that his grey rock, the same as located by Monsarrat, was visible and that this was the only grey rock visible. He followed a line from the sea 80 chains until he struck Kalepeamoa and from this point ran a line parallel to the government road. From the map prepared by Mr. Rowell, a line run from this point parallel to the government road would not strike any grey rock, but would run even south of Rowell's grey rock on the pali. Mr. Gay also did not chain the distance from this grey rock to the back line of Papa, although he was employed to survey Papa.

Both rocks are clearly visible from the plain below, the upper or Rowell rock being the more conspicuous of the two. Both rocks are also on the same line ranged from the plain between the two bluffs.

It is difficult to say from the evidence which of these rocks is the "gray stone" mentioned in the field notes. There is some evidence in support of either view. Under such circumstances the finding of fact of the trial justice cannot be set aside.

The exceptions are overruled.

W. R. Castle for plaintiffs.

A. S. Hartwell for defendant.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1896.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII v. W. KUBIA (K) and MUOLO (W).

APPEAL FROM THE DISTRICT COURT OF HONOLULU.

SUBMITTED SEPT. 21, 1896. DECIDED SEPT. 29, 1896.

JUDD, C.J., FREAR AND WHITING, JJ.

The testimony of a clergyman that he was authorized to solemnize the marriage contract, and that he married to another person one of the parties charged with adultery, is admissible and competent evidence.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY JUDD, C. J.

The defendants were charged with adultery, the said W. Kubia being a married man. Rev. H. H. Parker was called for the prosecution and testified that he was a minister and married Kubia and Emily Kohala, in January, 1894, in Honolulu. That he keeps a record of marriages and that he was licensed to perform the marriage ceremony.

The defendants' counsel moved the District Magistrate to strike out the testimony of Mr. Parker on the ground that it did not appear that he was authorized to solemnize the marriage ceremony, no record of such authorization being offered in evidence, and no excuse being offered for not offering the

same. This the Court refused. Defendants' counsel also asked the Court to require Mr. Parker to produce his record of the marriage in question in order that defendants might thereby impeach Mr. Parker's testimony. This was also refused. The Court found the defendants guilty and imposed the sentence; whereupon the defendants appealed to this Court on the points of law as above stated.

In 2 Greenleaf's Ev., Sec. 461, the author says that direct proof of marriage is required upon indictments for polygamy and adultery and in actions for criminal conversation. "Or direct proof is made either by the testimony of a witness present at the celebration, or of the parties themselves, where they are competent."

It appears that seldom the testimony of the celebrant can be procured and so the authorities say that the "celebration" is generally proved by the record thereof or by the witnesses present. The latter is considered stronger evidence, but it is not necessary under the rule for the best evidence to produce the record or the celebrant, unless perhaps the other evidence is purely circumstantial." 14 Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law, p. 523 and cases cited. "The record is a memorandum of the compact, not the compact itself." Woods v. Woods, 2 Conn. Eccl. 516, 522, cited in 2 Bishop on Marriage & Divorce, Sec. 271.

The celebrant is certainly a witness to the ceremony and we can conceive of no better evidence than his. The Court did right in refusing to strike out the testimony.

As regards the want of production of the authorization to solemnize marriages. We think it was not necessary to produce it. The principle is that the presumption exists that a person exercising an official function has the requisite authority to exercise it. 1 Greenleaf, Sec. 92, expresses the principle as follows: "All who are proved to have acted as such are presumed to have been duly appointed to the office, until the contrary appears." Doc v. Young, 8 Ad. & Ellis, N. S. 62; Plymouth v. Painter, 17 Conn. 585; State v. Abbey, 29 Vt. 60. See Gov. v. Oishi et al., 9 Haw. 641.

It was within the discretion of the magistrate to suspend the trial and order the witness called for the prosecution to produce his record, but it was not obligatory upon him to do so, for it was competent for the defendant to produce the record in Court by a subpoena duces tecum addressed to the celebrant.

The points of law are overruled, and the appeal is dismissed. Dep. Atty. Gen'l E. P. Dole for prosecution.

A. S. Humphreys for defendant.

## Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?

When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many sarsaparillas. But only one Ayer's. IT CURES.

**Napa Soda,**

**The King of Table Waters,**

**Is Always Pure, Bright and Sparkling.**

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED BY THE

**Hollister Drug Co.**

Sole Agents for the Islands.

**ROBERT CATTON.**

ENGINEER.

**Importer of Sugar Machinery**

Steam Ploughs, Rails and Rolling Stock,  
Cast and Wrought Iron Piping,  
Coffee and Rice Machinery.

Disintegrators, "Victoria" Cream Separators.

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G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
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**Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.**

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**Artificial Fertilizers.**

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.  
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.  
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR

**Dry Goods**

AT **L. B. KERR'S**

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châlys, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damask—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

**L. B. KERR,** Queen Street, Honolulu.



# IRMGARD ATTACKED BY HUGE SWORDFISH.

Found Leaking at Box on Arrival  
at San Francisco

DID NOT KNOW THE CAUSE.

Captain and Crew Ignorant as to Time of Attack—Kenneth Duncan Joins Ranks of Christian Volunteer Corps Well Known in Honolulu Was a Preacher and Teacher.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

When the barkentine Irmgard, from Honolulu with sugar for J. D. Spreckels & Bro., arrived on the 22d inst., her skipper, Captain Schmidt, reported the vessel leaking slightly, and the cause of the inflow he could not explain. The leak could not be located. The Irmgard proceeded to the sugar refinery, discharged her cargo, and immediately the depth of water in the well was lowered. It was supposed that a seam on the port side had opened near the water line, and very little attention was paid the matter until this morning, when the cause of the trouble was discovered.

The Irmgard is lying in the stream. Her first officer was leaning over the port rail and discovered what he at first took to be a large peg driven in the vessel's bow at the water line. On closer investigation he found that the Irmgard had been rammed by a swordfish, and that the hostile fellow had paid the penalty of his imprudence by leaving a large section of his horny sword embedded in the tough planking of the hull. The sword had passed through the planking and broken off about a foot from the point of impact. The supposition is that a fair length of the bone protrudes from the inner side of the barkentine's "skin."

Neither Captain Schmidt nor any of his men have any knowledge of the date or hour when the Irmgard was attacked. They do not remember feeling any shock, although the force necessary to drive the sword through the stout planks must have been tremendous. The sword is about two inches broad and a little over an inch thick, and is armed with sharp teeth. It made a clean cut and is driven in so firmly that several planks may have to be removed before it can be secured.

## KENNETH DUNCAN'S WORK.

He is Now Laboring in the Volunteer Corps Ranks.

OAKLAND, Sept. 23.—Kenneth Duncan arose at a gathering in this city tonight and called for signers to the pledge of the Christian Volunteer Corps. Duncan's one mission is salvation, he says, and in all humility he seeks followers and converts to his cause. Duncan takes himself to be the terrible warning by which he tries to persuade others to be good. His name on a bulletin board before the entrance to Liberty Hall, where he spoke tonight attracted attention and the meeting was well attended. The Volunteer Corps is just establishing itself and Duncan may be placed in charge.

## New Steamer Line.

A dispatch from Vancouver, B. C., received this morning, states that information has been received there that the British-India Steam Navigation Company of London will establish a line between New Zealand and Vancouver. The first steamer, the Avonca, will leave New Zealand in about fifteen days.—S. F. Bulletin, Sept. 24.

The O. & O. S. S. Doric arrived late last evening, six and a quarter days from San Francisco. She had eight passengers for this port and thirty-five through passengers. Nine tourists are to join the vessel here. She is very heavily loaded with freight.

The steamer Monmouthshire, Captain Evans, arrived yesterday afternoon from Portland and 9 days from Victoria. She brought two passengers for this port and had two cabin passengers and twenty-six steerage in transit. She had a full cargo in transit and had 8-100 packages of flour and feed stuff for this port. She also brought some barrels of lime from Victoria. Pursuant to Kennedy kindly furnishes the following information about the vessel: The length of the vessel is 360 feet; breadth 40 feet; and 30 feet depth of hold. Her gross tonnage is 1,874 tons net, 2,574 tons gross. Her engines are 600 horse power and she is the best looking one of her time that has entered this port.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham of Gaara Mills La. has to say on the subject viz: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine in all cases depends upon for relief. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25¢ and 50¢ per bottle. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Beware of cheap imitations. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands."

**NO-TO-BAG**  
GUARANTEED TOBACCO CURE  
HABIT  
SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HULLISTER DRUG CO.

**NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®**

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Oct. 8  
Stmr Kinan, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.  
Br bark Spica Krouse, from Bremen, Germany.  
O & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco  
Wednesday, Oct. 7.  
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Nelson, from Oahu ports.  
Thursday, Oct. 8.  
Stmr Waialeale, Peterson, from Kauai ports.  
Stmr Hawaii, Fitzgerald, from Hawaii.  
Stmr Monmouthshire, Evans, from Portland

### DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Oct. 6.  
Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.  
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui and Hawaii.  
Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports.  
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.  
Stmr Iwaleani, Smythe, to Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhaele.  
Wednesday, Oct. 7.  
Stmr Doric, Smith, for Yokohama and Hongkong.  
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.  
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Waimea.  
Thursday, Oct. 8.  
Stmr Waialeale, Peterson, for Kapaa.

### VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Stmr Kinan, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m.  
Stmr Monmouthshire, Evans, for Honokaa, at 6 p. m.

### PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.  
From Hawaii and Maui ports, per stmr Kinan, Oct. 6.—Volcano: Miss Sweetser, J. V. Sweetser and wife, O. H. Miller, G. B. Pettengill. Way ports: C. L. Wight, Miss L. Wilder, Mrs. McNicol, C. S. Bradford, Mrs. Kendall, J. Cook, wife and son, J. W. Cook, Mrs. Wapal, E. W. Barnard, D. Oxley, Dr. J. Wight, Miss J. Hall, Miss R. Forbes, Mrs. A. Hussey and daughter, Palmer Woods, Samuel Parker, Miss H. Allen, Miss L. Keola, Miss M. Zimmers, Miss Viola Munroe, Rev. J. P. Lytton, P. Peck, Master J. Canario, E. D. Baldwin, S. Nowlin, Miss H. Austin, J. H. Bole, Dr. A. E. Nicols, W. Reinhardt, wife and child, Dr. M. E. Grossman, Mrs. F. Davis, Geo. Ross, Mrs. Lily Auld, Mrs. Jos. Nawahi, Master Like, Miss E. K. Nawahi, A. K. Nawahi, R. R. Berg, R. O. Hogge, E. Dowsett, A. Hanneberg, J. Wilcox, wife and 3 children, P. Jarret, wife, 2 children and servant, and 78 on deck.  
From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Doric, Oct. 6.—Mr. Otto Isenberg, Mrs. Isenberg and 2 children, Mrs. Chas. Cooke, Master Cooke, Mr. W. W. Goodale, Mr. Sim Mack.  
From Portland, per stmr Monmouthshire, Oct. 8.—Mrs. Patterson and son.

### Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, Oct. 6.—Marshall Brown, H. Louisson, Mrs. M. Mutch, Mrs. Duncan and servant, Miss Poonini, Mrs. Pinae, Miss Aona, W. E. Wall, Mrs. E. Ackerman, Fred Waterhouse, Miss Duncan, Miss Mutch, Mrs. Lazaro and child, W. R. Castle, J. K. Kaula, Mrs. Andrews and 2 children, Mrs. M. Foley and 4 children, Mrs. Iaukea, F. Waldron, Wing Leong, A. Cockburn, A. Swanson and Dr. Lindley.  
For Hawaii, per stmr Iwaleani, Oct. 6.—J. M. Oat, L. de L. Ward, A. Rosa, W. L. Stanley, C. A. Doyle, E. P. Dole, W. O. Smith, Capt. Appleton, W. J. Yates, S. K. Kane, C. M. Biddle, C. R. Collins, Mrs. P. P. Hong, Mrs. L. Young and child.  
For Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, Oct. 6.—Miss Cushingham, Mrs. R. A. Tomes, Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson, Mr. Von Gravemeyer, Wm. Chun Hoon, Bro. G. Bertram, W. Lampe, Father Matthias.  
For Kauai ports, per stmr Mikahala, Oct. 6.—Mrs. J. H. Coney and children, Miss Goubell, T. P. Severin, Malle Keawe, You Sam, H. C. Hallison, A. Hannaling, J. Guild, Mrs. Keawe, W. G. Boswell, Mrs. Bugman and 55 on deck.  
For Kauai, per stmr Kauai, Oct. 7.—Otto Isenberg, wife and two children, Ah Sing.

### DIED.

SOARES—In this city, Oct. 7, 1896, the infant child of A. V. Soares.  
COBB—In Alameda, California, Sept. 29, 1896, Mrs. William B. Cobb, aged 71 years, Sister of Charles H. Eldridge of Honolulu.

## Desirable Stocks

Splendid Opportunities for Investors. Large or small lots of

## Mining, Agricultural and Oil Stocks.

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## W. H. BAILEY & SON,

112 Montgomery St. San Francisco Cal.

## BY AUTHORITY.

### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

#### SALE OF VALUABLE LEASE AND AUCTION.

On Saturday, October 17th next, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction, the Lease of the Government Fishponds of Kaihikapu and Lelepaau, in Moanalua, Oahu, containing 742 acres.  
Term Fifteen years.  
Upset Rental: Eight Hundred Dollars per annum, payable Quarterly in advance.  
Notes of survey and plan of the above Fishponds may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, Honolulu.  
J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Sept. 21st, 1896. 1796-1d

E. D. BALDWIN ESQ has this day been appointed Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.  
J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Sept. 25, 1896. 1801-3t

### SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28th, 1896, for the construction of 7 1/2 miles of the Puna Road, and also for the Road from Hilo to Kaumana.  
Specifications and Grade notes at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the Telephone Office at Hilo.  
The Minister of the Interior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.  
J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Oct. 8th, 1896. 1801-3t

### EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Executrix of the will of Henry S. Tregloan, deceased, by order of the Hon. A. Perry, Circuit Judge of the First Circuit, on Oct. 5, 1896, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the vouchers duly authenticated to her at the old reliable tailoring establishment of said Henry S. Tregloan, on the west corner of Hotel and Fort streets, in Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. As it is necessary to settle said estate promptly, all persons indebted to the same will please make immediate settlement.  
Dated Honolulu, Oct. 9th, 1896.  
KATE TREGLOAN,  
1801-4w 4427-6t Executrix.

### EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, executors under the will of Dr. John Mott-Smith, late of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, deceased, testate, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said decedent, to present the same duly verified with proper vouchers to the undersigned at the Law Offices of Alfred S. Hartwell, over the Bank of Bishop & Co., in Merchant street, in said Honolulu, within six months from date hereof, and that claims not so presented will be forever barred. This notice has become requisite by the defective publication of the former notice.  
(Signed)  
HAROLD MEADE MOTT-SMITH,  
(Signed)  
ERNEST AUGUSTUS MOTT-SMITH,  
(Signed)  
MORTON CHURCHILL MOTT-SMITH,  
Executors.  
Dated Honolulu H. I., Oct. 2, 1896. 1799-4w

### WATER RIGHT NOTICE.

Application having been made to me by Mrs. Kamaka Stillman, Mrs. Kuleana and Mrs. H. K. Waiwale for adjudication of their rights in the water flowing from the eastern water-gate of Kunawela auaui which may involve a redistribution of the several water rights belonging to Kauluwela, Kahu Kamakela and Aala, on account of the confusion existing in same, notice is hereby given that all parties interested in said water from Kunawela spring do attend and prove their rights at 10 A. M. of Saturday, October 17th, 1896, at the Judiciary Building, or they will be adjudicated without such attendance.  
E. M. NAKUINA,  
Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for district of Honolulu, Oahu.  
Honolulu, Sept. 24, 1896. 1799-2w

### CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

## Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Woodard Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about October 14, 1896.  
For particulars call or address  
Chas Brewer & Co.,  
27 Kilby Street, Boston, or  
RICHARD LEO,  
Agents, Honolulu.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of HENRY W. MIST, late of Honolulu, deceased.  
The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Jane Mist having been filed.  
Notice is hereby given that MONDAY, November 9th, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.  
Honolulu, Oct. 7th, 1896  
By the Court.  
GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.  
1801F-3ta

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Lam Pow alias Yait Sang, late of Honolulu, deceased, intestate.  
The petition and accounts of the Administrators of the Estate of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Administrators.  
It is ordered that Monday, the 2d day of November, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.  
Honolulu, October 1, 1896.  
By the Court.  
P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.  
1799F-3t

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

Fifth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. At Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of Kapalehua (k), late of Waialua, Kauai, deceased, intestate. Before Judge Hardy.  
Order of notice of petition for allowance of final accounts and discharge in deceased estates.  
On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Carl Isenberg, Administrator of the said estate, wherein he asks to be allowed \$..... and charges himself with \$..... and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.  
It is ordered, that Monday, the 16th day of November, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And notice of this order, in the Hawaiian and English languages, be published in the Kuokoa and Hawaiian Gazette, newspapers printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.  
Dated at Lihue, this 25th day of September, 1896.  
R. W. T. PURVIS,  
Clerk.  
1799-3tF

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

Fourth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. At Chambers.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Edward B. Bartlett of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, intestate.  
Order of Notice of Petition for Administration.  
On reading and filing the petition of Luther Severance, attorney in fact for Lucela D. Ludden, only child of said Edward B. Bartlett, alleging that Edward B. Bartlett of Hilo, Hawaii, died intestate at Hilo, Hawaii on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1896, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon and praying that Letters of Administration issue to Luther Severance.  
It is ordered that Friday, the 30th day of October, A. D. 1896 at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court Room of this Court at Hilo, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.  
Dated Hilo, H. I., Sept. 21, A. D. 1896.  
By the Court.  
DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.  
1797F-3ta

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 29th day of August, A. D. 1885 made by Kaula (k) of Waikiki, Island of Oahu, to Makanoana Merseburgh of Waimanalo, in said Island of Oahu recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 97, folios 198 and 199, which said mortgage was assigned by J. M. Monsarrat Trustee for the said Makanoana Merseburgh to Makakeha (w) formerly of Honolulu, in said Island of Oahu and now of Honolulu, Island of Maui by assignment dated October 8th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the said Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 97 on folio 199 the said Makakeha (w) assignee of the said mortgage intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained to wit: the non payment of both the principal and interest when due.  
Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and

## hereditaments in said mortgage

contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of W. S. Luce on the corner of Fort and Queen streets in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.  
The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz:  
All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Kaneloa, Honokahau in the Island of Maui, one of the said Hawaiian Islands containing an area of 193 acres and being Apana 1 of Royal Patent No. 5964, L. C. Award No. 7250 to Kaahupahau and the same premises that were conveyed to said Kaula (k) by said Kaahupahau by deed dated October 9th, 1879, and recorded in Liber 72, folios 332-3.  
MAKAKEHAU (w),  
Assignee of Mortgagee.  
J. M. MONSARRAT,  
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.  
Dated Honolulu, September 25, 1896. 1797-4tF

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage, made by Monika Konohiki (w) and P. Konohiki (k) to James K. Kekaula, dated December 5th, 1891, recorded in Liber .., page .., notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest.  
Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at Public Auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 26th day of October, 1896, at 12 noon of said day.  
Further particulars can be had of William C. Achi.  
Dated Honolulu, Sept. 28, 1896.  
JNO. K. KEKAULA and  
WAIHU KEKAULA,  
Executor and executrix of the estate of James K. Kekaula, deceased mortgagee.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:  
All those premises situated in Kau, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly described in Royal Patent 3325 on L. C. A. 9559 to Molina, 3 1/2 acres.  
2nd. All those premises described in Royal Patent 6906 on L. C. A. 8754 to Pahupu, 3 47-100 acres.  
1798-3w

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by L. and D. Keaweamahi to Yim Quon duly assigned to W. R. Castle, Trustee, dated May 29, 1893, assignment 22 April, 1896, recorded Liber 139, page 398, notice is hereby given that the assignee of mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of interest.  
Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 19th day of October, 1896, at 12 noon of said day.  
Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.  
Dated Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1896.  
W. R. CASTLE, Trustee.  
Mortgagee.

## The premises covered by said mortgage

consist of:  
Five premises on the S. E. side of Emma street, in Honolulu, above the lane to Punchbowl street containing several good houses, bringing a good rental, and covered by two deeds, to-wit: 1st, Hana Helei to D. Keaweamahi, recorded in Liber 53, page 133; 2d, Matlou to Lilia Keaweamahi, recorded in Liber 52, page 488.  
1796-4v

## MARSHAL'S FORECLOSURE SALE.

Pursuant to a decree and writ issued thereon in a certain suit in Equity for foreclosure of mortgage, pending in the First Circuit Court of the Republic of Hawaii, wherein the Trustees under the will of W. C. Lunaillo are plaintiffs and Abigail Hopkins and Charles L. Hopkins are defendants I will sell at public auction, at noon on Saturday, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1896, at the entrance of the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, all the mortgaged premises described in plaintiff's complaint, being the following:  
1. All that certain house lot with the buildings and structures thereon situated on the Waikiki Road beyond Marshfield, containing an area of forty thousand square feet, and being the same premises conveyed to Abigail Hopkins by deed of B. F. Dillingham, dated May, A. D. 1886, and recorded in Liber .., page ..; also those two certain pieces of land situated on the Waikiki Road beyond Marshfield containing an area of forty thousand square feet, and being the same premises conveyed to Abigail Hopkins by B. F. Dillingham, by deed dated the .. day of May, A. D. 1886, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Deeds in Liber .., page ..; also those two certain pieces of land situated on the Waikiki Road beyond Marshfield containing an area of forty thousand square feet, and being the same premises conveyed to Abigail Hopkins by B. F. Dillingham, by deed dated the .. day of May, A. D. 1886, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Deeds in Liber 86, pages 272, 274.

## The above mentioned property is

situated on the land granted by R. P. 7710 containing 10 acres, 363 chains and by grant No 2789 to Moehoua.  
Deeds at expense of purchaser.  
ARTHUR M. BROWN,  
Marshal.  
Dated October 7, A. D. 1896. 1801-7t

## Barks Andrew Welch and Irmgard

are on the berth in San Francisco loading for this port. The Roderick Dhu will load for Hilo.

## SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the persons hereunder named have formed a SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.  
First: The name under which the partnership is to be conducted is  
H. HACKFELD & CO.  
Second: The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the business of Importers, Sugar Factors and Commission Merchants.  
The place where such business is to be transacted is in the Republic of Hawaii, with an office on the South Corner of Fort and Queen streets, in Honolulu, Oahu, in said Republic.  
Third: The names and residences and the specification of general and special partners are as follows:  
THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL PARTNERS:  
Paul Isenberg, residing at Bremen, Germany.  
J. F. Hackfeld, residing at said Honolulu.  
THE FOLLOWING ARE SPECIAL PARTNERS:  
J. C. Glade, residing at Wiesbaden, Germany.  
J. W. Pfluger, residing at Bremen, Germany.  
Prof. H. H. Pfluger, residing at Bonn, Germany.  
J. C. Pfluger, residing at Bremen, Germany.  
Fourth: The period at which such partnership was begun is September 1st, 1896, and it is to continue until September 1st, 1901.  
PAUL ISENBERG.  
J. F. HACKFELD.  
J. C. GLADE.  
J. W. PFLUGER.  
PROF. H. H. PFLUGER.  
J. C. PFLUGER.  
Honolulu, Sept. 28th, 1896. 1798-5w

## TIME TABLE

## Wilder's Steamship Company

— 1896 —

## S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.  
LEAVE HONOLULU.  
Friday .. Oct. 9  
Tuesday .. Oct. 20  
\*Friday .. Oct. 30  
Tuesday .. Nov. 10  
Friday .. Nov. 20  
\*Tuesday .. Dec. 1  
Friday .. Dec. 11  
Tuesday .. Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked \*

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.  
ARRIVE HONOLULU.  
Friday .. Oct. 16  
Tuesday .. Oct. 26  
Friday .. Nov. 6  
Tuesday .. Nov. 17  
Saturday .. Nov. 28  
Tuesday .. Dec. 3  
Friday .. Dec. 13  
Tuesday .. Dec. 23

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.  
Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50

## S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.  
Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.  
No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.  
This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.  
Live stock received only at owner's risk.  
This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.  
Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.  
C. L. WIGHT, President.  
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.  
Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.  
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

## JAPANESE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Every one who sends me 100 good stamps of his land will receive 100 stamps in 20 varieties, from Japan.  
K. TODA: Bingo Mitsunoshio, Japan. 1795-3m